

EC Asks Monetary Reform

Europeans Want Talks to 'Parallel' Trade Discussion

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Despite earlier U.S. rejection of such linkage, the European Community insisted Thursday that an agreement to reform the international monetary system must accompany the proposed start of trade-liberalization negotiations.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations, said at the opening of a two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that there must be "parallel progress" on trade liberalization and on monetary reform. This was one of three conditions he outlined for the EC's support of a U.S. call for trade talks.

The two other conditions, Mr. de Clercq said, called for enforcing existing agreements on easing trade barriers and for obtaining a strong commitment from Japan to begin the market-opening and trade liberalization package that was announced Tuesday. This reform is to be conducted over the next three years.

He described the Japanese package as "tailor-made for the U.S. like a suit for Uncle Sam," and indicated it provided little immediate interest to the 10-nation EC, which also has been seeking greater access to Japanese markets.

Although EC foreign ministers first outlined their wish for parallel talks on March 19, EC officials and OECD delegates said Mr. de Clercq's statement was the strongest to date and was aimed at "deliberately pressuring Washington to talk and perhaps act on monetary reform," an official said.

France has been pressing harder for the linkage.

A U.S. official, speaking privately, said: "We do not think that you will see much of a positive response, or any give-on, on the EC proposal from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker Jr., who is leading the U.S. delegation. Mr. Baker is expected to comment on the issue Friday."

Mr. de Clercq suggested that the concurrent talks could be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency comprising about 90 nations that establishes and enforces trade rules among its members, and the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, which advises the IMF board.

The goal of monetary reform talks, the EC official said, should be aimed at easing the "existential behavior" of the U.S. dollar, and the effects of high U.S. interest rates on industrialized and developing countries.

The French government would like to see agreement to organize a special meeting on monetary reform held at the end of this year under the auspices of the IMF's interim committee, a senior French official said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan told the 24 OECD members that Japan would carry out its package "and actively participate in the work related to the halting and reversing of protectionism, within the OECD and elsewhere."

His targets, besides the United States, included Zionists and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

He defended radio programs that have been broadcast to Libya and Morocco in recent weeks urging people there to kill their Jewish minorities. The broadcasts are believed by Western official sources to originate from a seaborne "pirate" station organized by Libya. Colonel Qaddafi said the broadcasts came from southern Lebanon, and he did not discuss who organized them.

He compared Israeli actions in Lebanon to Hitler's massacres. Accusing Israeli troops of killing civilians, he said: "This calls for an answer in the same fashion. How can you allow the killing of Arab families while rejecting such actions against Jews?"

In apparent reference to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, he said, "Anybody who protests against such a radio station is ignorant."

Diplomats said that Mr. Bourguiba had summoned Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Salem Treki of Libya, while the minister was visiting Tunis last week, and criticized Libya severely for the broadcasts. They said the Tunisian president expelled Mr. Treki from his office without allowing him to reply.

Asked Wednesday when he would visit Tunisia, Colonel Qaddafi said, "After the liberation."

He said he was "disgusted" by British inaction on normalizing relations, which were broken off last April after a British policewoman was killed by shots fired from the Libyan Embassy in London.

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INSIDE

Pressing trade issues are reshaping the political lineup of Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Page 3.

President Reagan's budget compromise would put 650,000 Americans below the poverty level, a study says. Page 3.

Soa Sam, a leader of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance, said he was "optimistic" that he would get U.S. aid. Page 3.

In a meeting with reporters, Onno Rooding, finance minister of the Netherlands and chairman of the IMF interim committee, said that the increase in unemployment was still Europe's major problem. "The key question facing our economies is whether to pursue (stimulative) action on the supply or the demand side," he said. But Mr. Rooding stopped short of recommending new moves, particularly for West Germany. "Germany is going in the right direction," he said.

Europe's public parks and gardens reflect the traditions and life styles of the different countries. Page 8.

U.S. retail sales fell 1.9 percent in March, the biggest decline in seven years. Page 11.

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Decentralization Changes French Politics

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

CHAMBERY, France — When the French Socialist Party came to power in 1981, one of its major goals was to transform politics in this country by giving local areas more control over their own affairs.

The word of the day was "decentralization," an idea, not exactly a new one, now embodied in 535 pages of legislation intended to take power away from the national bureaucracy, with its historic center of Paris, and give it to the towns and the departments of provincial France.

Many aspects of the Socialists' program, particularly its economic aspects, have been side-tracked in the four years since the Socialist victory. But "decentralization," according both to national and local officials, has slowly taken root, changing habits and modifying the way this country functions.

As the months have gone by, the local officials have become aware of their authority, and they have tried to gain more. They have fought for buildings, cars and money with the *préfets*, or prefects, the heads of departments in France, some of whom resented their loss.

Local officials have begun, in the view of some here, to form a new political class, one which, for the first time in recent French history, will contemplate the prospect of political careers not only in Paris but in local towns and counties.

"Take a mayor of a small town," an official at the Ministry of the Interior and Decentraliza-

tion said. "Before, he wore his sash and presided at weddings. Now, decentralization permits an elected official to really be an elected official, to do more than make speeches."

In technical terms, a basic law of 1982 passed by the Socialist majority in the National Assembly took power away from prefects, representatives of the state who have been appointed by

Local officials have begun, in the view of some people, to form a new political class.

the national government since the days of Louis XIV. The authority to run schools, build roads, raise money and devise social aid programs, among other things, was turned over to elected officials, whose previous power, officials say, was mostly symbolic.

In Chambery, the capital of the Alpine department of Savoie, near the border with Italy, people talk of decentralization in near folkloric terms as ushering in a new era.

Perhaps its most visible manifestation was the partitioning of the imposing medieval castle that has long been the seat of the local government. An affair of towers and crenellations, it was until recently in the hands of the *préfet*; now, the fashionably remodeled portion of the castle belongs to the departmental assembly, known as the General Council.

"The prefect didn't want to let the rooms go," the council president, Michel Barnier, said, recounting an episode comparable with others throughout the country. "But I fought for them."

"Before," said Mr. Barnier, a right-of-center political figure who at age 31 has already gained a reputation nationally, "all the projects were drafted by the prefect. All the decisions were taken by him. All of the work was done by the prefect. Now, all of the work is done by me."

The overall program has been criticized in the French national press for several shortcomings. It has spawned a new bureaucracy in local areas, while the national bureaucracy has not been reduced. Some critics have charged that its most visible effect in the three years since the basic legislation was passed has been the efforts by local assemblies to take over the property of the prefect.

But many say they believe the important long-term effect of decentralization will be the elevation of local office holding into something more than a largely ceremonial function.

Mr. Barnier has his preferred projects. One is to convert a nearby air force base scheduled to be closed by the French military into an industrial park where, he hopes, the region will be able to attract investments in high technology.

Another, promoted by glossy brochures and a good deal of international travel by Mr. Barnier and his team, is to have the 1992 Winter Olympic Games awarded to Savoie.



U.S. DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., right, and Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois, placing a wreath on a war memorial at the Piskaryov Memorial Cemetery on Thursday.

Ramiz Alia: A Guardian Of Albania's Ideology

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ramiz Alia, who is expected to assume the formal leadership of Albania's ruling Communist Party, has for nearly two years been doing the job of his predecessor as well as his own as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Enver Hoxha, who died Thursday after heading the party from November 1941, had become so ill since the summer of 1983 that he was unable to do more than appear at official functions, and then only infrequently.

Mr. Alia, nearly 16 years his junior, began a series of visits to provincial capitals in August of 1984, making speeches along the way. In this sense the succession was ordained by General Hoxha.

In commemorating Mr. Hoxha's 75th birthday in October 1983, Mr. Alia declared in a speech: "Our party has had the great luck to have at its head such a leader as Comrade Enver Hoxha, loyal disciple and follower of the deeds of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, a leader who is characterized by the political wisdom, the ability to be oriented in every situation, the far-sightedness and courage to adopt correct decisions and at the proper

Prior to his elevation to the inner circle of the Tirana leadership, Mr. Alia, 59, had held a key position in the party's central committee, assigned to oversee ideological questions from 1958. It was a critical time, because Albania had begun to extricate itself from 10 years of dependence on the Soviet Union and to seek closer ties with China.

The Russians had established a

Controllers' Complaints Are Rejected by Spain

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish aviation authorities have rejected complaints by air traffic controllers that faulty equipment and work conditions were endangering safety.

A statement released Wednesday by the Civil Aviation Department said that air traffic conditions in Spain were as reliable as in other European countries.



Ramiz Alia

Enver Hoxha Dies, Led Albania for 40 Years

(Continued from Page 1)
tained his grip on the helm, flying plots, presiding over bloody purges and mass imprisonments of opponents or those not quick enough to heed his orders.

Mr. Hoxha repressed religion, true to his dictum that Albania had been made into "the world's first atheist state, whose only religion is Albanianism." Mosques and churches were closed, and even a simple prayer became a transgression.

After the war, Mr. Alia had appointed secretary-general of the Union of Working Youth of Albania organization in 1946 and served in that post for nine years, except for a brief stint in the party's agitation-propaganda apparatus in 1948. He was named minister of education in 1955 and left that post three years later to become a full-time party official.

When the Communist Party changed its name to the Albanian Labor Party in 1948, the year of the Soviet Bloc's break with Yugoslavia, Mr. Alia was elected to the ruling Central Committee. While still in his early thirties, he was made a candidate member of the governing Politburo and a full member of that body in 1961.

In France, he met the chief editor of the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, for which he wrote a series of articles. In 1934, he was appointed secretary to the Albanian consulate in Brussels, where his father was a Moslem cloth merchant. He was educated at the French secondary school in Korca and, at 22, he left his homeland to study natural science in France at Montréal University.

Because his articles were critical of the Albanian government, which a monarchy in 1954 but remained the country's overlord in his capacity as party chief, he prevailed in power struggles such as one in 1961 that triggered a purge and numerous executions, and an attempted military coup in 1974, involving his own defense minister. The minister and several army officers were executed.

In fact, nearly half of the original 31 members of the party's Central Committee of 1944 were put to death in the decade that followed.

In more recent years, economic difficulties led to hundreds of officials

being repressed thrown into prison for resisting such policy moves as

the break with the Chinese.

Albanian Labor, or Communist, Party in 1941.

The former teacher built up a guerrilla force of 70,000 men that battled the Italians, who sentenced him to death in absentia and later the Germans.

A provisional government was proclaimed in October 1944, with Mr. Hoxha, now holding the rank of full general, as prime minister and commander-in-chief. The government was recognized by the Western Allies later in 1945 with the understanding that free elections would be held.

When the balloting took place a few weeks later, there was only a single list of candidates sponsored by the Communists. Albania abolished the short-lived monarchy of King Zog and proclaimed Albania a People's Republic.

The Yugoslavs had a monetary and customs union with the new Albania. Mr. Hoxha, fearful of Belgrade's supremacy, cut all ties with it at the time of the Stalin-Tito break in 1948.

Mr. Hoxha turned over the premiership in 1954 but remained the country's overlord in his capacity as party chief. He prevailed in power struggles such as one in 1961 that triggered a purge and numerous executions, and an attempted military coup in 1974, involving his own defense minister. The minister and several army officers were executed.

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Shuttle Is Cleared for Launch After Repair of Drug Device

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Technicians repaired a leak in a drug-refining machine aboard the shuttle *Discovery* on Thursday, clearing the way for a scheduled launch on Friday morning.

The leak, discovered earlier Thursday, threatened to prevent Charles D. Walker, an engineer, and the shuttle Challenger moves to the launching pad Monday for a mission to begin April 29.

The primary job of Friday's flight is to carry two communications satellites into orbit, one for Telesat Canada and one leased to the U.S. Navy by Hughes Aircraft.

The medicine refinery aboard *Discovery* is a refrigerator-sized machine that NASA is using to demonstrate the feasibility of producing unusual commercial products in space.

The astronauts on the crew of Friday's flight — Karl Bobko, the commander; Donald Williams, the co-pilot; and Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon, David Griggs and Jeffrey

Hoffman — originally were to have flown last summer on the shuttle program back on track. The fourth and last planned shuttle, Atlantis, is scheduled to arrive here Friday. And the shuttle Challenger moves to the launching pad Monday for a mission to begin April 29.

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hours Thursday with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai of Jordan.

The two agreed on "several joint steps to be taken at the Arab and international levels" to strengthen the joint initiative between Jordan and el-Fatah, the mainstream PLO faction that is led by Mr. Alia, state-run Radio Jordan said. No details of the steps were given.

The Feb. 11 agreement has prompted a mixed response from the parties involved. Israel, Syria and the United States, all of which the agreement envisages as participants, have criticized the accord to varying degrees.

The Hussein-Arafat plan has been bobbled by the U.S. refusal to meet with recognized PLO members and Jordan's insistence that its leaders be included in any delegation leading to peace talks.

In a related development, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, left Washington on Thursday for a Middle East visit that is to include Amman and U.S. officials indicated that if there was progress in his talks there, Secretary of State George P. Shultz might visit the area in May. (AP/UPI)

■ Palestinian Role Backed

Mr. Shultz was quoted as saying in an interview published Thursday that Palestinians should be involved "in every stage" of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. The Associated Press reported

which were not disclosed, came amid preparations for a visit to Cairo next week by Ezer Weizman, an Israeli minister without portfolio.

The trip is officially termed private but sources said Mr. Weizman would meet with Mr. Mubarak and other officials.

■ English-Language Daily To Publish in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The International Courier, an English-language daily newspaper funded by British and American investors, is scheduled to begin publication here Friday.

The 24-page newspaper will have an initial press run of 12,000 and eventually will print editions in Milan, Florence and Venice, said Roberto Scio, an Italian businessman and the paper's publisher. The city's most recent English-language newspaper, the Rome Daily American, went out of business in 1983.

The message, the contents of

the company had continued to pay full wages to its 632 employees.

Another company official said the factory's license expired Dec. 31 and had not been renewed. The workers at the Bhopal plant have been given notice to leave.

The government of Madhya Pradesh state, which had said previously that the plant would not be allowed to reopen, said Thursday the factory would be closed officially on July 11.

The factory has been under government control since the leak of the gas, methyl isocyanate.

(AP, Reuters)

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(AP, Reuters)

Qadhafi Calls Sudan 'Ours,' Warns U.S. Not to Interfere

(Continued from Page 1)
threats of terrorism in the United States, Colonel Qadhafi at first refused to reply. To repeated questions, he offered ambiguous answers suggesting that the new command would act only in the Arab world but would retaliate elsewhere if attacked.

General Swareddahab said Wednesday, The Associated Press reported, that his government would focus on solving economic problems, preserving national unity, and eventually handing power over to a civilian government.

Iran said Thursday that its jet fighters raided four Iranian border cities and it was preparing for a war with Iraq.

Poland's Supreme Court will consider next week the appeals of four security police officers convicted in the killing of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, a Roman Catholic priest murdered in October, a government spokesman said.

Iraq said Thursday that its jet fighters raided four Iranian border cities and it was preparing for a war with Iraq.

Meanwhile, a 62-year-old railroad engineer, Jack C. Burcham of L. Roy, Illinois, who suffered a near-fatal heart attack, is to receive an artificial heart Sunday at Humana Hospital Audubon, in Louisville, Kentucky, a spokeswoman announced Thursday.

(AP)

Opposition sources in Bangladesh said that police in Dhaka arrested Sudhansu Sekhar Halder, at their homes Tuesday.

(AP)

U.S. Seeks to Temper Summit Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)
tactics could jeopardize any meeting between the leaders.

Mr. McFarlane mentioned two events at which the leaders could meet: the opening of the UN General Assembly in September and the celebration in October of the 40th anniversary of the UN's founding. The Russians have not indicated whether Mr. Gorbachev will attend either.

It was the first time recently that the administration had tried to distinguish between a relatively informal meeting between the leaders and a fully prepared summit.

Mr. McFarlane said, "It is worthwhile for the two leaders to meet for the purpose of getting to know each other, to hear the other person's priorities, and, as long as no one deludes themselves that such meetings have altered fundamental differences or the depth of disagreement, no harm is done."

He said the meeting between the leaders could parallel Mr. Reagan's meeting last year with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrii A. Groznyuk, at the White House, which followed speeches by both men at the United Nations.

(AP)

and Mr. Gorbachev could meet without such preparations. They said there had been talk recently of the possibility of both the two leaders to get acquainted this fall and a more traditional summit meeting later.

Mr. Reagan has not always been willing to have meetings just to acquaint himself with another leader. "To have a meeting, just to have a meeting, doesn't make any sense," he said Jan. 9 at a press conference.

Mr. McFarlane said such a meeting was implicit in Mr. Reagan's invitation to Mr. Gorbachev, which was delivered to Moscow by Vice President George Bush when he attended the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

White House officials acknowledged there had been confusion about Mr. Reagan's

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lurking Khmer Rouge

Cambodia remains perhaps the most pitiful victim of the Indochina wars, and it is again contending for a modest American involvement. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, hardly a nest of hawks, has voted 24 to 9 for a \$3-million military aid program to two small non-Communist armies resisting Vietnam's six-year-old occupation. If that is a policy worth adopting (the Reagan administration has changed its mind and thinks it may be), that meager sum ought to be an embarrassment. Surely the sponsors either mean only to churn a few headlines or mean to clear the way for a much larger new commitment. If it is a down payment, then Americans had better decide what they really seek to achieve and what the total bill might be.

The conflict in Cambodia has been mainly a war between two distasteful Communist forces, the Cambodian Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese. A decade ago this month Phnom Penh was "liberated" by indigenous Communists led by Pol Pot. They murdered millions in a horrendous attempt to lobotomize a whole society. They also attacked Vietnamese villages along the disputed border, giving Hanoi a long-sought pretext to invade. The Russians backed Vietnam, China the Khmer Rouge.

While receding from direct involvement, America has refused to recognize Hanoi's Cambodian puppet regime. That has required awarding a United Nations seat to an insurgent coalition dominated by the detestable Khmer Rouge. But Washington has rejected

China's importunities to supply the resistance. In recent months, Thailand and its ASEAN allies have urged American help for two non-Communist armies whose camps on the Thai border have been under fierce Vietnamese attack. One is led by former Prime Minister Son Sann; a still smaller army is loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former chief of state. Prominent House Democrats have taken up the idea, contending that strengthening the non-Communist forces might induce Vietnam to pull out its 160,000 troops. They argue that even \$5 million means a lot to insurgent forces totaling 25,000, and that in any case helping them is a principled act, comparable to helping insurgents in Afghanistan.

However predicted, that pittance will not make the non-Communists a match for Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army of 30,000 inside Cambodia. And it is their zealotry that gives the Vietnamese the pretext for remaining in Cambodia. No diplomatic deal seems feasible as long as Pol Pot lurks in the wings. And no modest American aid will undermine Pol Pot until China rejects him and helps to create a broader, more palatable resistance coalition.

Even a large aid program is likely to be matched by Vietnam's Soviet allies. Perhaps there are inducements that would persuade Vietnam to withdraw — notably, guarantees against a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. But that is not now a guarantee the United States can credibly give.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Two or Three Years

For a Japanese prime minister to urge his country publicly, on television, to buy foreign goods is an extraordinary departure from tradition. Most Japanese have always felt that it is not only safer to buy Japanese but a kind of patriotic obligation. That is the presumption Yasuhiro Nakasone is trying to change. He is quite right to warn his people that their ingrained habit of spending their money at home has become dangerous to them. His courage is beyond doubt. The question is whether he and his government can move fast enough to deflect the sense of grievance and the impulse to restate that has seized the U.S. Congress.

U.S. and Japanese negotiators have worked through the latest list of disputes, and in response Mr. Nakasone announced a series of measures to open Japan's markets a little wider. These measures will surely be helpful, but they seem unlikely to make any dramatic difference. The Japanese government will, for example, increase its financial aid to its wood products industry with the thought of lowering the tariff on foreign competition in two or three years. Why not sooner? Well, the Japanese say, you have to understand that the wood products industry is in bad shape in Japan and politically the subject is sensitive.

That is the kind of answer that enrages senators who take incessant pounding from

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

American industries under pressure from Japanese imports. Why should Japan's inefficient plywood manufacturers be sacrosanct, when American automobile producers face rising imports? The Japanese government has been very slow to acknowledge that these cases of outright protectionism — plywood and baseball bats, oranges and beef, so forth and so on — have an inflammatory effect out of all proportion to their economic importance.

But the reality is that total American sales to Japan will depend mainly on the dollar-yen exchange rate. The Reagan administration's mismanagement of the economy and the resulting American interest rates have lifted the dollar so high that no Japanese concessions can make much difference until it comes down. A division of responsibility suggests itself here. Washington bears the main responsibility for the exchange rate and the scale of the U.S. trade deficit. Tokyo bears the responsibility for resolving the protectionist irritations — plywood and all the rest.

On the Japanese side, Mr. Nakasone has made a brave beginning. In the interest of both sides, let us hope he has the stamina to keep going. It is doubly important because, unfortunately, on the American side there is little prospect for action on economic policy soon.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Children's Children

Babies born in the American South are statistically less likely to survive their first year than those in other regions. Ten of the 11 U.S. states with the highest infant mortality rates are Southern, and in more than half of them the statistics have been getting worse. Southern governors want to do something about it and have set up a task force under Governor Richard Riley of South Carolina.

In a recent interim report the governors came up with some disturbing data. Almost 20 percent of births in their states are to teen-age mothers; a shockingly high number of those mothers are under 14. Two out of five pregnant women in the area receive inadequate prenatal care, and a high proportion of babies are born too soon or too small. The incidence of low-birth-weight babies is twice as high for

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Recall the Bretton Woods Spirit

As in the 1930s, it is the breakdown of economic and monetary order which is undermining the trade regime. To tackle these troubles means nothing less than an effort to revive the basic understanding — not the institutions, but the analysis — which underpinned the Bretton Woods currency system and foundation of the GATT and the IMF. This was simply the acknowledgment that stability could only be achieved if all countries followed internationally responsible economic policies, tested by the progress of their "basic" balance

of payments — current and investment capital taken together. A return to such policies — aiming, notably, to eliminate the huge structural imbalances in the United States and Japan — would tend to produce stable and manageable exchange rates in its train. Protectionism is simply an effort to get the results without the adjustment, and it will not work.

This is a simple proposition, but it will not be easy to win support for it. But the effort must be made. If responsibility and neighborliness are not now put at the top of the agenda, it may be too late.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Factions Fight in Guadeloupe

POINT-A-PITRE — A bloody encounter at Vieux-Habitants has resulted from the arrests of the mayor, M. Beville, who is a candidate for the elections for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to M. Gérald-Richard, and of M. Sineus, Conseiller-Général, and M. Marie-claire, a journalist, for inciting to revolt. The partisans of the two candidates fought a pitched battle in which there were numerous wounded. The secretary of the Municipal Council is among the wounded. The present disturbances are the usual accompaniments of political agitation in the islands. M. Beville, the recently-elected mayor of Point-a-Pitre, has evidently allowed his partisans to express their political opinions in a violent manner in keeping with French West Indian customs.

1935: Bear Mauls Rasputin Daughter

PERU, Indiana — Mme. Marie Grigorievna Solovieff, daughter of the Russian monk Rasputin, who started earning her living as an animal trainer in Paris three years ago because she said she had seen "too much of politics," may reverse her opinion as the result of a severe mauling by a circus bear. The accident occurred in an outdoor cage of the Hagenbeck-Wallace show, where she was cracking her whip over the heads of 12 beasts. A bear of the black Himalayan species attacked her unexpectedly, and for five minutes Mme. Solovieff struggled with the beast. When the attendants were finally able to beat off the bear and drag the trainer to safety her hand had been severely clawed and bitten in the legs and shoulders. She was immediately taken to a hospital.

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Is Israel Up for Sale to the United States?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Some Arabists who usually resist aid to Israel are curiously muted or mechanical in their opposition this time. And some of Israel's staunchest supporters in and out of the U.S. government are speaking out firmly against providing the requested emergency infusion of money until certain conditions are met in Israel.

The reason for the role reversal has to do with the creation of national dependency, which is a dangerous mistake for any alliance. The United States is not "selling out" Israel; rather, it seems to be buying Israel.

The once-proud Israeli government is selling its political independence for a permanent line of economic credit. "Americans must understand," writes the former Labor Party press secretary in The New York Times, "that their aid is an investment in the future of Israel's moderate political leaders. [Shimon Peres] and his Labor [Party] colleagues are also eager for Washington to play an active role in the peace process."

In other words, if America continues to finance the welfare state in Israel, grateful "moderates" there will put into effect Washington's evaded imposition of a settlement with the Arab world. That is why supporters of the Arab cause in Washington want to see Israel get its quick financial fix; that is why many of Israel's usual defenders resist the temporary relief of a debilitating handout.

To postpone the day of reckoning, a craven coalition of

right-wingers who caused the crisis and left-wingers fearful of dealing with it prefers the least painful and most damaging tack: more statism in the form of wage and price controls.

Prime Minister Peres knows what has to be done — the solution is not secret — but does not want to be blamed for unemployment and rural austerity. He likes the rising popularity that irresponsibility has brought, and his partisans pass the word that his seeming indecisiveness is to divert a rebellion in labor union elections next month. That is a feeble excuse for paralysis in the face of crisis. Israelis must face the realities to which their present leaders seem blind.

• Internally, political freedom is inseparable from economic freedom. The welfare state ultimately cripples a nation's ability to compete and to grow, and that outmoded socialist philosophy — now worsened by wage and price controls — is the bomb parked outside the nation's treasury.

• Externally, diplomatic independence is inseparable from economic independence. Israel's enemies sense that weakness in one begets weakness in the other: When Papa pays the piper, Papa calls the tune.

Israel's independence should never be cut. Until some economic Elijah magnifies the still small voice demanding sacrifice, this message must come from her friends abroad: No transfusion should begin until the hemorrhage is stopped.

The New York Times.



Kirschner, Jerusalem Post. © 1985, C.W. Sivens.

Good News Is Required From Bonn

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — If the Bonn economic summit conference in May is to have durable value, the seven main industrial democracies will have to take concrete action to resolve growing trade and economic problems. The Europeans have suggested some steps. What is needed is American leadership.

France wants parallel talks to correct foreign exchange misalignments. An important West German statement says that "parallel to the trade round, we should discuss financial problems . . . capital flows and exchange rates." This reflects the Europeans' growing desire that America tackle its huge budgetary deficits which they believe distort capital flows and exchange rates.

If America agreed, the Europeans should pledge to seek deep cuts in barriers in the new round of trade talks. Most European countries have long felt that weaknesses in their economies precluded such cuts, but in recent years they have introduced policies to correct the weaknesses — among others, encouraging investment and reducing internal rigidities that impede growth. The resulting change in economic prospects should make it easier for Europeans to contemplate deep cuts in trade barriers, as well as selective, moderate expansionist policies if these should prove necessary to offset global deflationary effects of U.S. budget cuts.

This change in European thinking offers the components of a possible summit bargain — a bargain enhanced by developments in Japan.

American thinking about Japan is dominated by the trade issue, although it is not clear why the desire to reduce barriers focuses only on Japan rather than also on Europe, where barriers are equally noxious.

Tokyo's lowering of barriers, already under way, will be a long process and will involve changes in cultural and business attitudes. Even after this has taken place, Japan will run a large export surplus vis-à-vis America, not only because of the overvalued dollar but also because consumption is lower in Japan than in America.

The key issue in Japan's economic relations with the rest of the industrial world is thus not whether its export surplus will go away (it will not) but whether the surplus will be offset by useful long-term Japanese investment abroad. Deregulation of Japan's financial market, for which the Reagan administration is pressing Tokyo hard, will help alleviate the worldwide shortage of capital.

Here then is the outline of a bargain that might be forged in Bonn: • The Europeans would agree that new trade rules should seek the deep cuts in trade barriers that they are now strong enough to accept.

There are traps to be avoided. One relates to recycled information which may appear as independent and corroborative. Often a witness spreads allegations in various directions which later surface in different reports by different groups. Still, the original report may be one and the same — and not necessarily reliable.

It can happen that the most horrifying reports are subject to the least thorough checking before they are disseminated. This is human, it may not be easy to question the methodology behind a report if its message is emotionally overwhelming. All the more important then that those bodies and institutions which vet the reports and institutions do not cause the U.S. change of course.

• America would agree to continuing consultation among the summit partners about their fiscal and monetary policies, this implicitly recognizing that something must be done to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

• The Europeans and Japanese would pledge that if America followed a more restrictive fiscal policy, some of them would pursue moderate expansion — if this were needed to ensure that the U.S. change of course did not cause a world recession.

Japan would commit itself to continuing deregulation of its financial market, and to other policies that recognize the growing importance of Japan's financial market as a supplier of capital to the world.

Such arrangements would do at least as much to improve world economic prospects as the 1978 summit outcome — which included American oil-price decontrol, West German and Japanese economic expansion and a commitment to complete trade negotiations that year.

Whether such a bargain emerges at Bonn will depend on America.

The writer, a financial consultant, helped arrange U.S. participation in five economic summits. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The BBC Is Independent

In response to "While Britain Muffles a Tricky Voice" (March 25):

Jonathan Power has written perceptively about the BBC External Services. He knows the impact of international radio, particularly in the Third World. But his suggestion that Bush House is being financially constrained by Mrs. Thatcher for political reasons, and his interpretation of a recent review of External Services are, I believe, misreadings.

We welcomed this review because, inter alia, it recommended a way around our annual cash crises brought about by successive governments of the constantly changing and more heterogeneous population and the still relatively lightly regulated "can do" environment of the world economy.

But all of this is under pressure from new and old rivals. It is good to see Americans on top again in terms of productivity, the only lasting source of wealth. It is not so good to see that it has not yet discovered how to make maximum use of its greatest asset: its consumer market. While Japan and others organize for protectionism, America shows appalling laxity. It has the muscle to use the greatest consumer market in the world for the gain of those who play fair.

— A. MARK MARCUSSEN, London

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Beating Around the Democratic Bush

By Champion Ward

joined. Better to keep one's options open — which amounts, linguistically, to being belligerent.

Increasingly we encounter not only such evasive locutions as "in terms of" ("There will be a cessation in terms of bombing"), but even admissions of doubt by a speaker who questions his own view of the subject at hand, as in "I guess what I'm saying is . . ."

In public discourse, also, candor is discouraged, and public officials are often congratulated by their associates ("they didn't lay a glove on you") for successfully befoiling awkward issues raised by reporters at news conferences, leaving the public none the wiser.

My sense that imprecision in language and lack of candor are not only linked but getting worse grew upon me over a stretch of some 30 years during which I often served as moderator of the Aspen Institute executive seminars. The business leaders who were enrolled in the 1950s often lacked "good" university degrees or any degrees at all, but they were quite sure of their opinions and preferences. They were fully prepared to express and defend them, fashionable or not.

In the late 1970s the mentality displayed by the executives was very different. Many had attended the

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Sacha Guitry at 100: From Life With Father To Playing Louis XIV

"I have been requested to summarize the history of the drama in a few words. I shall do so in a sentence. Shakespeare is dead. Molière is dead, and I'm not feeling very well."

Sacha Guitry

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Sacha Guitry, 28 years after his death, is more popular than ever. This year marks the centenary of his birth, and to honor the event three new biographies have appeared, his complete dramatic works have been published in a deluxe 12-volume edition, several of his comedies are being revived (though it was predicted that Guitry without Sacha, like Coward without Noel, would never do) and his films are constantly in the movie houses on television and in cinema clubs.

This most Parisian of Parisians was born in St. Petersburg, where his father, Lucien Guitry, a leading French actor of his generation, had engaged a theater for his repertory plays in French. Sacha, at 5, first went before the footlights as Pierrot Jr. in a pantomime in the imperial Russian capital.

"I came into the world with a famous last name and so I was obliged to make my given name famous," he once blandly explained.

When the family returned to Paris in 1890, Sacha's parents divorced and his mother was granted custody of her two sons. Guitry *père* took Sacha to live with him anyway, and the boy attended a succession of schools. But, as he said, he finished his formal education "without having ever begun it."

His true schooling was life with father.

Lucien Guitry knew everyone from Russian czars and Queen Victoria to Clemenceau and Zola. Among his intimates were Sarah Bernhardt, often his acting partner, Rodin, Manet, Renoir, Anatole France, Jules Renard and Alphonse Daudet, along with the foremost dramatists of belle époque France — Georges de Porto-Riche, Maurice Donnay, Henry Bataille, Georges Courteline, and others in whose works he played. All these were frequent guests and to be a member of such a household was an education in the arts and literature.

Sacha's first steps as an actor on the French stage were stumbling. He got a job in a touring stock company and was called upon to be an aloof Second Empire dandy. During the first performance, in ill-fitting clothes, he muffed his lines, bumped into the furniture, upset a tea tray and his false mustache came off. He caused more laughter than the jokes in the comedy and he cracked the engagement.

The elder Guitry was infuriated when he heard the awful news and feared that the disgraceful exhibition would tarnish the family name. He took his son in hand and tutored him strenuously, seeing possibilities in his offspring. This child of his had an actor's mobile mask, a clean-shaven face with a large nose, oval chin and, in his own words, "a look of slightly arrested develop-

ment." He was not handsome and even in youth he tended to stoutness. Yet he spoke well and moved well on stage and he had that rare quality of keeping the eyes of the audience on him whatever he did.

After months of training, his father gave Sacha a small role in a vehicle in which he was starring at the Théâtre de la Renaissance. Sacha's debut there passed muster, but one evening he missed a cue and came on late and unmasked his wig. The father, in a towering rage, denounced him after the last curtain, disowned him completely and refused to aid him further or even speak to him for the next 13 years.

Sacha left the paternal mansion to experience bohemian poverty in the Latin Quarter, supporting himself by contributing sketches and cartoons to newspapers. At 18 his first play was produced and he was on his way. In the next few years he tossed off a series of delightful light comedies in which he acted with his first wife, Charlotte Lysé. All were enormous box-office successes and three of them are masterpieces.

Capable of turning out a polished act in a week, his industry was envied and his growing reputation annoyed his rivals. He was to write 120 plays in his lifetime, the majority of them bringing him profitable returns. He entitled his hundredth play "Le Moi de Cambromme," a rather lewd jest. (The expression is a euphemism for *merde*, an expletive supposedly uttered by Cambromme, one of Napoleon's generals, at Waterloo.)

The younger Guitry married five times and made actresses of all of his wives. Yvonne Printemps, his second, he discovered in a Folies-Bergère revue. He guarded her jealousy, never allowing her to be offstage when he was on. Once he forgot to apply this security measure and surprised her in the arms of the second lead, Pierre Fresnay. At the divorce proceedings Sacha was not his customary nonchalant self. "Why?" someone asked. "He knows she is irreplacable," was the prophetic answer.

Over the years a coterie of critics tried to dismiss him as a lightweight, a boulevard butterfly incapable of serious thinking and indifferent to the important happenings of the times. During World War I he was assailed for entertaining the public instead of depressing it further. His farce "Spelling Partners" ran simultaneously in Paris, New York and London, while one editorialist inquired: "Who in these troubled days cares if the protagonist of M. Guitry's comedy is cuckolded or not?"

At the war's end he refused the charge that he had but one string to his bow — sex farce — by writing two plays to woo his father's forgiveness. The first, "Deburau," the story of the 19th-century mime, is a tragedy, and the second, "Pasteur," is a ringing tribute to the great scientist. His father read, forgave, and acted in both of them.

GUITRY'S comedies are unique in that they almost always spring from a novel conceit and are so smooth and spontaneous in developing their premises that they seem to be made up as they go along.

In his "The Illusionist," a music-hall hypnotist, seeing a desirable woman in a box, mesmerizes her to get her to his apartment. She does so, but after her surrender the hypnotist has difficulty in breaking the spell to get rid of her.

"The Illusionist" was adapted for the American stage by Avery Hopwood, but its producers feared it was too daring to get by the censors. A play by Guitry's compatriot Edouard Bourdet, "The Captive," had been raided by the New York police because it made oblique references to a lesbian liaison. Its impresario, Gilbert Miller, was in danger of being sent to the workhouse with Mae West, who had been arrested and sentenced to a term in jail for appearing in her own play "Sex." Guitry was in New York when this occurred, making his only American tour. "The Illusionist" was an item of his repertory, but his play was in French and so the censors did not prosecute.

Guitry wrote a generous part — usually the principal part — in his plays for himself, but he had many selves. He was not always, as legend has it, the suave man of the world in silk dressing gown prowl his parlor and spouting epigrams while awaiting the arrival of some fair damsel. In his "Mozart" he took the role of Grimm and in other of his productions he masqueraded as Franz Hals, as Talleyrand and as Napoleon III.

"Yes, I am an egotist as everyone is — but

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degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes — the Voice Book," in preparation.

After 20 years of singing, teaching and learning in the United States, she settled in London a couple of years ago, and is now thinking about her own and others' voices as a consultant at the Cantica Voice Studio, at the Central School of Speech and Drama, at the Royal Academy of Dancing (anatomy) and — as she puts it — as "in-house trouble shooter" in West End theaters.

"It is odd," she says, "that most people spend so much time, thought and money on clothes, cosmetics, hairdressing, jewelry and so on, and so little, or none at all, on a potentially invaluable physical asset that nature has given them for free."

"Singers, of course, do think of their voices, and spend a lot of time and money cultivating them. But too many singers think of the singing voice as distinct from the

From Planet Krypton to Boston

PARIS — It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine a Henry James hero with a 17-inch neck, but Christopher Reeve has brought it off in "The Bostonians," shot in New York and Massachusetts by the fertile international team of James Ivory (director), Ismail Merchant (producer) and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (screenwriter).

Reeve plays Basil Ransom, the impoverished Southerner who comes north after the Civil War to gray and high-minded Boston,

MARY BLUME

where he finds himself locked in battle with his spinster cousin, Olive Chancellor (Vanessa Redgrave), over the affection of a young girl, Verena Tarrant (Madeleine Potter).

James's Basil has a fine, noble head, glowing eyes, a vivacious mind and the cynicism born of poverty and humiliation. He is also sallow, with "sedentary shoulder," details that Reeve sensibly omits.

Set in 1875 and published in 1886, "The Bostonians" was ill-received and James was persuaded to exclude it from the New York edition of his works. In choosing to confront defeated Southern conservatism with Boston's ironclad progressiveness, he centered on the conflict over female emancipation. "I wished to write a very American tale," James said. "I asked myself what was the most salient and peculiar point of our social life. The answer was the situation of women, the decline of the sentiment of sex."

The Boston feminists are barely female. They are theorists. Basil is a realist. Both are right, and wrong, and at the end when Verena goes off with Basil in tears, one senses James's own ambivalence, especially in view of his last sentence: "It is to be feared that with the union, so far from brilliant, into which she was about to enter, these were not the last she was destined to shed."

A furious woman journalist at a Paris screening of the film, cried out that this line states that Verena is being dragged off by force and that the film failed to emphasize this. Reeve agrees that Basil is a kidnapper, as the name Ransom suggests. But to him the last line means that Verena leaves cloistered, ironclad Boston "for a world where laughter and tears mix."

"Jim Ivory and I had long talks about does Basil love Verena or is he acting in revenge for his poverty and for the Civil War. We decided that it is sexual longing, rather than a political idea. You can't act an idea. He's up north, he's lonely, and he sees a very pretty girl who is unavailable. Because she is unavailable, he persists. And it takes so long it becomes a passion."

He plays the role very gracefully indeed. "I was as appealing as I could be, and as light-hearted — a man with an iron fist and velvet gloves." He was the first actor to be cast: Vanessa Redgrave, who is brilliant, came in as a replacement for Glenn Close.

Reeve is charming but has no sympathy for the complacent maleness of a Basil. A Mississippi lawyer coached him in his accent for the role, and Reeve got to know the man well, and to dislike him quite a lot. "He's Basil 100 years later, a real schmuck of the first magnitude, smug and self-righteous," Reeve says.

In person Reeve is no hulking monolith: he uses his 6 feet, 4 inches well, wears corduroy, a saddle-shoulder pullover and loafers that look as if they come from a New Yorker ad (he must, bless his heart, be the only person in films who doesn't wear running shoes), and he is an eager talker. His idea of hell would be to relax on a beach and he describes himself as a very optimistic and trusting person. While Robert Redford has remarked that his good looks have limited the roles he can play, Reeve, 32, says such limits are self-imposed and that he has no patience with them, although he does agree it is hard for a good-looking man, or woman, to be taken seriously.

"I have a very bland face. It's a big face. It's not shopworn, lived in. We have this thing in my family that no one seems to age. My father at 55 looks like my brother. As I get older, the parts will probably be better. That's happened to Michael Caine and he's become more rumpled." Reeve and Caine played homosexuals in Sidney Lumet's "Deathtrap."

"It's hard for me to get parts as an ordinary guy in the street," he adds. "I do a lot of period work; the dashing romantic hero." He has just been seen on American television as Vronsky in "Anna Karenina."

Reeve's career took off when he played Superman, but he began acting as a kid and became a member of Equity, the actor's union, at 16 (the fee was lower for young actors and he knew that was how he wanted



Christopher Reeve and Vanessa Redgrave in "The Bostonians."



Preparing for takeoff in an earlier role.

to spend his life). His first Broadway role, in 1975, was as Katharine Hepburn's grandson in "A Matter of Gravity."

If he was never a 97-pound weakling, he suffered from asthma as a child and from being pulled between divorced parents (his mother writes for a weekly in Princeton, his father is a college professor who lectured on Proust this winter in Paris). After prep school, he went to Cornell because it had

high academic standards and was far from the temptations of Broadway.

During his junior year he proposed to write a paper on regional and institutional theater in England and France and bought a BritRail pass, hitting every provincial repertory theater from Glasgow to the channel. In London he helped actors in the National Theatre's production of "The Front Page" perfect their American accents. He then

went to Paris and was a runner for Terry Hands when he directed "Richard III" at the Comédie Française.

Back in New York, he took acting classes at Juilliard under John Houseman, William Hurt, Kevin Kline and Richard Gere were there at the same time. School ended for Reeve when his role as Ben Harper, the heartless bigamist in a TV soap called "Love of Life," was expanded and there was no time for classes.

Looking back, Reeve says that "Superman" was a mixed blessing. "I think it is understood that in 'Superman I' and 'II' — not in 'III' which was terrible — there's a real performance, although there are people who say he's played Superman and now he wants to act. Discounting the material side, could I have done without it? Kevin, Bill, the others — they all made it."

Reeve feels confident enough to believe that talent has paid off. "I think Superman will take its place among a series of varied performances." Reeve has lived for the last 3 1/2 years with an English actress by whom he has two children. After filming "The Bostonians" he played on the London stage in James' "The Aspern Papers," with Vanessa Redgrave and Dame Wendy Hiller.

"I like ensemble work. I get lonely with it's a change out there with those two legends."

Reeve has had his share of flops. He thinks there are two choices for an actor. "One is to find a corner of the market that isn't occupied and try to be distinctive in it. The other is to be reckless and take anything. This leads to mistakes but the other way makes you self-conscious. I never have to wake up and say, 'How's the old image today?'"

Like other actors of his generation, Reeve turns increasingly to the stage: "The collaboration is about artistic choices while in film it's about power."

This month in New York he will open in an experimental, partly modern-dress version of "The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais, directed by Andre Serban. Reeve plays the Count. "He's often portly and middle-aged. In fact, he's the same age as Figaro. Figaro just has the brains. My character is both vain and stupid." His chief preparation has been to read up on the Spanish nobility of the late 18th century.

"I may want to rely on specific things — the master and servant relations, what did being a count involve, a sort of job description. When I go into a room, do people bow and scrape? How do I make it specific? Comedy depends on misunderstanding — you know how in comedy people never seem to understand what's going on? This count never seems to catch on to what's going on and yet he's in authority."

"How does he handle that? And if I'm a fool, how do they know I'm a fool?"

Then, this summer he will do a film, a contemporary comedy about "the anxieties of being in your thirties and being still single in New York and the desperation that produces on both sides. It's the consequences of the me generation — the people who spent the '70s getting MBAs and jobs with top New York law firms now looking down the road and wondering if anyone will walk down it with them.

"Do you know there's a magazine called 'Self.' Reeve says. It's about how to cook for yourself — how to brace yourself for being alone."



Maribeth A. Bunch.

Troubleshooting in the Hoarse Latitudes

by Henry Pleasant

LONDON — One of the most familiar — and succinct — pronouncements of opera lore is Rossini's response when asked what one needs to become a great singer: "Just three things," he is quoted as saying: "Voce, voce, voce." Or voice, voice, voice.

It may be that a tape recording of that pronouncement would have suggested that it was sardonic, a wry comment on the fact that so many singers seem to have thought of that as being a great singer.

But to Maribeth A. Bunch, a voice consultant, it suggests a paradox. Everyone has a voice, and uses it every day in oral communication. But aside from singers, actors, news readers on television and radio and, in exceptional cases, politicians, hardly anyone thinks of it at all.

She has been thinking about her own voice, both in speech and song, and the voices of others ever since her student days at Salem College in her native North Carolina, where she earned a bachelor of music degree in voice. After Salem came a master's

degree at Union Theological Seminary in New York, a doctorate in vocal science at the University of Southern California and a year as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Royal College of Surgeons (anatomy) in London. She is the author of "Dynamics of the Singing Voice" (Springer Verlag, 1982) and has another book, "Vibes — the Voice Book," in preparation.

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"It is odd," she says, "that most people spend so much time, thought and money on clothes, cosmetics, hairdressing, jewelry and so on, and so little, or none at all, on a potentially invaluable physical asset that nature has given them for free."

"Singers, of course, do think of their voices, and spend a lot of time and money cultivating them. But too many singers think of the singing voice as distinct from the

speaking voice. Many of them speak badly, and inhibit or injure the singing voice accordingly."

"Others who use their voices professionally, including actors and politicians, too often begin to think about their voices only when they are already in vocal trouble. Among politicians, Neil Kinnock, the new leader of the British Labor Party, forever on the brink of voicelessness, is a locally familiar and distressing example. Recently, especially in America, business executives, both male and female, are becoming aware of voice and speech as professional assets, and are beginning to give due attention to each."

"Just about everyone else takes his or her voice for granted, and is careless or indifferent in the use made of it in the shaping and projection of speech. And so we hear all around us slovenly speech, the sound unsupported by proper and properly controlled respiration. All too often what we hear is already evidence of vocal injury."

"Much of the trouble is sheer indifference and physical laziness. But another contributing factor is, I suspect, self-consciousness, even fear. I mean fear of being conspicuous, fear of being thought affected, chisled, of

putting on air in expending the effort, mental and physical, it takes to project the voice properly and pay due attention to the shaping of vowels and the clear enunciation of conson

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Free Travel Service Only a Few Can Afford

by Roger Collis

THE very rich are different from everyone else; not only do they have more money, as Hemingway wryly observed, but they seem to get more freebies than other people, from invitations to inaugural Mediterranean cruises to trips to Las Vegas with all expenses paid. Like bank managers with loans, nobody offers you anything when you really need it. One way to get a free lunch is to offer to pay with the proverbial million-dollar bill.

So it is for members of Premier Services, a top-of-the-line travel assistance plan that the American Express Bank operates for "high net worth" clients. It claims to provide an around-the-clock concierge service — from medical aid to help with travel arrangements — practically anywhere in the world. To be sure, members are expected to spread some money around with their American Express gold cards, but the service itself is free.

Imagine that you're just about to return from New York to your home base in Zurich when you get a message that an important client is flying in from the Middle East to London and wants to meet you there the following day. You wonder how on earth you can unscramble your itinerary half an hour before you're due to leave for JFK. Suddenly, a light bulb flashes above your head and you dial the unlisted New York number on the back of your Premier Services card. On your arrival at the airport, everything has been taken care of. There are new tickets waiting at the check-in desk for London, where a car will meet you. Hotel accommodation has been arranged, an interpreter laid on for the afternoon, "tickets for a packed-out show have miraculously appeared and your favorite restaurant has been reserved for a late dinner. What's more, messages are on their way to your client with details of your new schedule."

According to Robert Smith, chairman and chief executive of American Express Bank, Premier Services was set up just over a year ago to meet the travel needs of its private banking clients, many of whom are independent entrepreneurs who lack the resources of a large corporate network. "These people are frequent international travelers with hectic personal and business schedules. Our aim is to provide them with a backup service that they can't otherwise get, at no cost. Obviously we hope to get their private banking and travel business and that they will use their American Express cards."

In order to qualify for membership in Premier Services, you must have not only an American Express gold card, issued by American Express Bank or by the Trade Development Bank (a large Geneva-based private bank that American Express acquired a couple of years ago) but have at least half a million dollars on deposit with one of them. Clients who meet these requirements are likely to be full-fledged millionaires. So it is hardly surprising that out of 30,000 banking clients there are only about 200 Premier Service members scattered throughout the world. By law, none of them can be U.S. residents, as both the American Express banks operate under a legal charter that precludes them from conducting domestic business in the United States. According to Smith, members represent a wide range of nationalities; the nationals of no one country account for more than 8 percent of total bank deposits.

Providing special services is a traditional way for private banks to attract a wealthy clientele. But American Express has been able to upstage its competitors by exploiting the horizontal integration of its banking, travel and credit card divisions. "Premier Services costs us virtually nothing in terms of out-of-pocket expenses, it's incremental. We are simply piggybacking on the already existing services of the travel and card businesses. But the cost of this to another institution would be prohibitive," Smith says.

The Premier Services card, which comes in black and gold livery with the name of the member embossed in gold on the front, looks like any other strip of corporate plastic. In fact, it's only a courtesy card and cannot be used for purchases. But on the back are printed 24-hour hot-line numbers in New York, Miami, Paris and London which, Smith says, can be answered in any of 16 languages. In June, hot lines will be opened in Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and other cities in Asia. A call to the nearest center brings help anywhere in the world, although medical aid is coordinated through Paris by arrangement with Europ Assistance.

Continued from page 7

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When the talkies came in he acted in film versions of his popular plays and, encouraged by the response, he began to write scenarios. The first of these, "The Story of a Cheat," the saga of an unscrupulous young man's climb to fortune, he transformed into a sparkling film of international renown. He followed with three more of the genre: "Nine Bachelors," "Pearls of the Crown" and "A Ride Up the Champs-Elysées."

During the Nazi occupation his plays were performed — as were those of Giraudoux, Sartre, Cocteau, Claudel and other prominent French authors — and the rumor was spread that he was translating with the German authorities. His visits to the Nazi headquarters were to protect friends from arrest and to intercede for those already in concentration camps. His intervention was credited with protecting Tristan Bernard and his wife from being molested. At the same time a collaborationist propaganda sheet attacked him for being Jewish, though he was not. In 1942 Life magazine published an article announcing that he — together with Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett and the boxer Georges Carpentier — had been placed on an alleged Resistance list for execution when the war was over. The article was shown to Guiry.

"The magazine calls itself 'Life and demands death,'" he said.

Once a member's identification has been established by name and personal code, the operator calls up the relevant "travel profile," which indicates preferences for airlines, hotels, restaurants and the like, medical requirements and dietary and other preclusions. This presumably saves time in planning a schedule.

For example, some high fliers might routinely hire a Learjet between Zurich and Milan, while others might scrape along with first class on Swissair. One may specify a particular bodyguard, another a cocktail cabin in the bulletproof limousine. Once the request has been sorted out, Premier Services gets to work and normally calls the member back in an hour or less. Out-of-pocket transactions with vendors of services and goods are charged to the member's American Express gold card. This may prove to be a limitation in some parts of the world because American Express has relatively few acceptance points — 800,000 compared with four million for Visa, although they point

Amex bankers find a way to entice the rich

out that most of the up-market vendors accept American Express. Presumably, cost is no object for Premier Services. Says Robert Smith, "Once you've got a client, and he uses this card, he isn't going to be price sensitive."

In spite of the exotic possibilities, the most frequently used services are for routine airline and hotel reservations. But there are plenty of anecdotes of out-of-the-ordinary requests. For example, a Premier Services member wanted to buy and move into a house in London within 24 hours so that his wife could leave the hospital and convalesce at home. He called the hot line. Premier Services arranged everything, from negotiating with the real estate agent to arranging a credit for £50,000 because the member's account officer at his bank in the south of France was unavailable — all in three hours one afternoon.

Another member was taken ill at home in London. His regular physician was not available. He felt so bad that he called Premier Services in Paris, which arranged for a doctor living next door to visit in half an hour. A few weeks later, the same person flew to Paris at short notice for a business meeting. He went to the hotel where he normally stayed but it was full. He called Premier Services from a nearby public phone, walked back to the hotel and had a room.

American Express has plenty of such examples to show the prowess of Premier Services — from the Paraguayan ambassador who got a seat on a fully booked plane after a ski weekend in Colorado to same-day lunch reservations at Taillevent restaurant in Paris — but they are less forthcoming with the names of real-life members to interview.

So I decided to call the Premier Services hot line in Paris with a simulated situation. It was 11 A.M. on Thursday. According to the scenario, I was in Monte Carlo and my wife was skiing at Saint Moritz. She would have to join me at a business dinner in Geneva that evening and we would fly on together to New York on Sunday. There was one complication, the U.S. visa in my old British passport had to be transferred to the new one.

Premier Services called back at 11:45 A.M. A private helicopter would take me to Nice airport (\$160) where a Cessna 185 turboprop had been chartered (\$1,300) for Geneva (flying time 65 minutes) which was timed to meet my wife, arriving at 17:05 on Swissair flight 327 from Zurich (\$85 first class), where she had been taken by taxi from Saint Moritz (\$230). At the airport a limo (\$10) would take us to the Beau Rivage hotel (\$120 double room) and a plush restaurant, Le Béarn, had been reserved for dinner at 8:30 P.M. (\$100 a person without wine). On Sunday we were booked on Swissair flight 10 (first class \$1,200 each) arriving in New York at 4:25 P.M. where a Premier Services representative would help into a limo (\$120) for Manhattan. We were booked into the Pierre (\$120 double room). Meanwhile, arrangements had been made with the U.S. Consulate in Nice for the visa.

It was impressive. It seemed a pity not to make the trip.

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Sacha Guitry

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Europe, Reflected in Its Public Parks

by Paul Lewis

GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden, Francis Bacon reminded us over 400 years ago. But since that first Garden of Eden, mankind has been busily planting and shaping its own parks and gardens to its own image. And today Europe's plentiful public parks — and the way people use them — offer the perspicacious visitor a fascinating glimpse into a country's traditions and life style, just as a promenade past the picnickers, joggers and well turned out strollers of Central Park sums up the mixture of chic and informality that is New York.

In Europe public parks are still generally safer than those in the United States, but not always. They are generally cleaner, too, but not everywhere. And while promenaders usually behave soberly, sometimes they are just as easygoing as any of the softball players, roller skaters and picnicking families found in an American recreational area.

Most revealing to visitors, however, are the national differences among Europe's parks and the distinctive ways their citizens use and enjoy them.

In Britain, for example, that generous expanse of green around London's heart that makes up Hyde Park and its smaller neighbor, St. James's Park, is a continual reminder of the strength of the naturalist tradition in English landscape gardening and art.

Trees, shrubs and bushes are skillfully arranged along the banks of the meandering Serpentine to create the impression that the countryside has invaded the town. Two of London's most famous parks thus reflect the desire to re-create nature in idealized form that inspired the work of such famous British gardeners as Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton and drew its inspiration directly from the artistic tradition of painters like Constable and Turner.

But the way Londoners use their parks, though more restrained than their American cousins, is also a tribute to shared 19th-century traditions of democracy and belief in public welfare.

The sight of thousands of Londoners peacefully dozing away a warm afternoon in deck chairs on the grass, playing soccer or lying in loving embrace would be inconceivable in the well regulated public parks of Paris. And none of the more tightly regulated countries of continental Europe could tolerate the idea of a national safety valve like Hyde Park's Speakers' Corner, where

everyone from cranks to unemployed politicians can happily let off steam from stop-upturned soapboxes before a politely skeptical audience.

The French conception of a public park could scarcely be more different from the British. Freedom and nature may be tolerated to an extent outside the capital city, but only formalism and restraint will do within it.

Luxembourg Garden and Parc Monceau, two of the most famous public parks in central Paris, are splendid monuments to the French mania for bureaucracy and regimentation. They are like pictures at an exhibition or cakes in bakery windows — there to be admired but not touched.

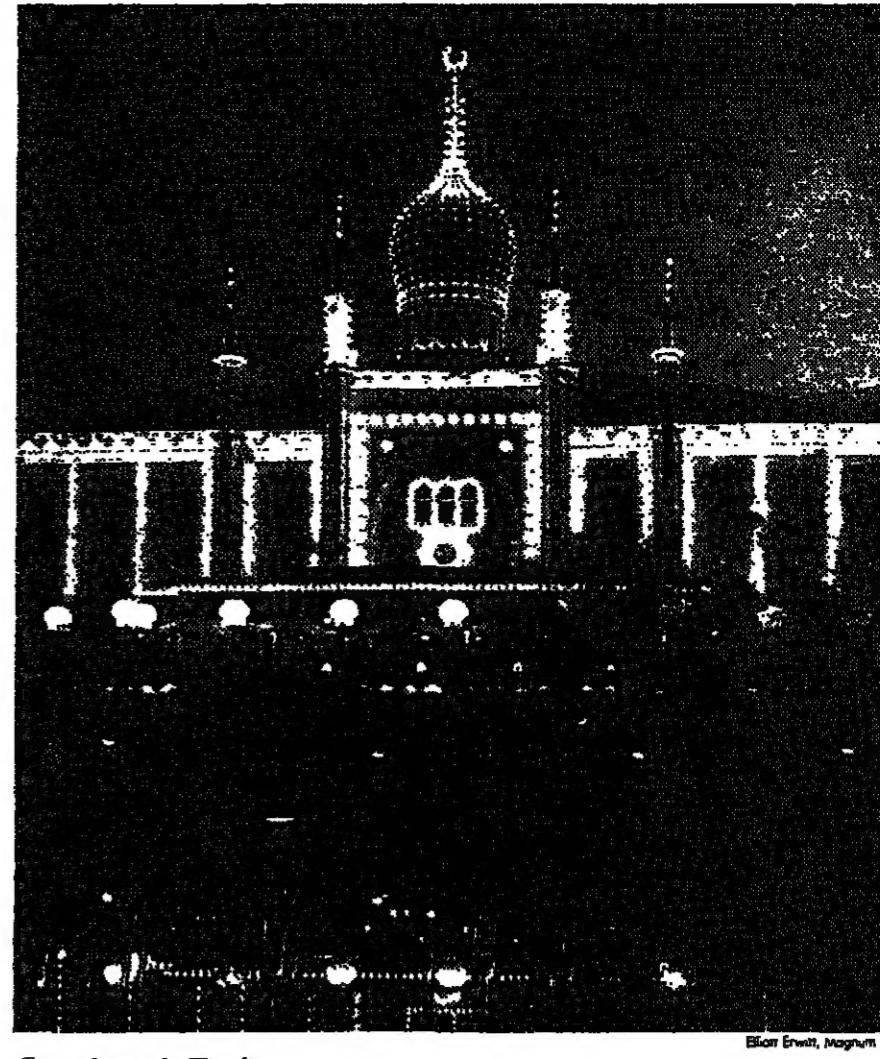
Notices warn that only children under the age of 6 are allowed on the immaculate lawns, adding that age will be determined by the date of birth recorded on the child's national identity card. Dogs are banned, even if on a leash. And police officers of a special breed stalk about, blowing whistles at the slightest hint that any of the myriad regulations is about to be broken.

That the liberty-loving French accept all this in Parc Monceau is perhaps not so surprising, for this very formal public garden is hemmed in by expensive real estate inhabited by the rich and the old.

But Luxembourg Garden is in the heart of the capital's famed student quarter. And on a warm spring day, the heirs to the student uprising of May 1968 sit obediently on little green chairs around the edge of the lawn, cramming for exams and occasionally holding chess. Old men play endless games of chess on stone tables that have been specially erected in the western end of the park.

At the edge of the city, Paris's parks become more informal. During the weekend, middle-class French families, usually with small children, trudge through the huge Bois de Boulogne, one of several former royal hunting grounds that ring the capital. The scene is reminiscent of Central Park, though with regional differences. Underway on the edge of the woods are innumerable games of football and boules, a game using small metal balls that can be played on any level piece of ground. Deep in the woods are lakes, with rowboats for rent, riding stables for the more affluent, racetracks and a few exceedingly expensive restaurants for those even more well-heeled.

But as daylight ebbs, the woods lose their



Copenhagen's Tivoli.

relaxed family atmosphere. More sinister creatures gather along the edges. After dark, the Bois de Boulogne becomes the haunt of those who practice the world's oldest profession.

West Germany's approach to public parks seems to mirror a divided soul, half in love with order, half in love with undisciplined nature.

In Munich, capital of Bavaria, nature won,

thanks to Benjamin Thompson Rumpf, an American who in 1789 began to design a stretch of royal hunting grounds to Germany's first public park. Munich's famous Englischer Garten, completed in 1795, is laid out in the naturalistic style with carefully planned hillocks, woods, babbling brooks and even a Chinese pagoda copied from London's Kew Gardens. Originally, Rumpf installed pigs and cows to make his idealized landscape more convincing. But the Bavarians have since replaced them with their own incomparable beer gardens and pretzel shops.

On weekends, Munichers go to the Englischer Garten to pretend they are hiking in the wild Bavarian mountains when they haven't even left town. Wearing stout boots, green hunting coats and little felt hats with shaving-brushes in the brim, they stride through the park clasping thick walking sticks and pausing occasionally for beer and pretzels. Birds sing, the wind sighs in the trees, but the roar of Munich's traffic is never completely cut off from earshot. As night falls, the Englischer Garten becomes a place to be avoided by all but the most resolute or foolhardy.

AUSTRIANS treat public parks less seriously than do their German cousins. Vienna's Stadtpark, the capital's biggest, boasts a summer dancing pavilion where strollers can walk the afternoon away. The Prater fairground, with the big wheel immortalized in the film of Graham Greene's "The Third Man," remains a slightly sinister place to this day, still the reputed meeting place for visitors from Eastern Europe. The Viennese take it in stride, joking that all the languages of the vanished Austro-Hungarian Empire can still be heard there.

Some countries manage to provide the finest of well-ordered parks without recourse to entrance fees or stultifying regulations, relying instead on a natural orderliness of their citizens that seems to impose itself automatically on visitors. One such country is Switzerland. Few public parks in Europe are more perfect, more immaculate, than those of Geneva, where the shores of Lake Geneva close in to form the Rhone River. But it does not require whistle-blowing guards to keep the parks in such pristine condition. The disciplined bourgeois of Geneva would no more pick a flower or put the toe of a shoe on the grass than rob a bank.

On the lake's northern shore, three separate parks, all laid out in the English naturalist style, run together to make up a huge

area of lawns and fountains, one set aside for the sculptures of Gustav Vigeland. Here, in a setting of lawns, gardens and fountains, one can wander among hundreds of figures in stone, bronze and wrought iron that depict the various stages in the life of man.

MOVING south in Europe, the tradition of building public parks and gardens wanes. Those that exist were constructed mainly as private gardens by the rich and powerful and have only recently been opened to the public. This is true of some of the most famous public parks in Rome.

The villas and palaces of Italy are the original home of the formal Renaissance tradition in European gardening. With a skilled eye, the visitor can still reconstruct the gardens of the Villa Borghese as they must have looked in Renaissance days. But today the statues are chipped and broken, the paths worn and the lawns turned into public recreation areas.

The Borghese Gardens constitute the only large public park in central Rome, and its monuments, like so many in the city, are sadly dilapidated, suffering from overuse and lack of maintenance. The Villa Borghese, with its famous pictures and statues, is closed for repairs. But the gardens remain open, continuing to play their multiple role as the city's premier playground, strolling area and viewing station.

On any given day, at least half of Rome's school-age youth seems to be playing football there, chasing one another up and down the broad alleys or just strolling past the rows of battered statues and occasional ruins. Older Romans and a few knowledgeable tourists gather at the southern end of the gardens, near the Spanish Steps, to enjoy one of the best views across the city.

A visit to the often overlooked gardens of the Villa Doria Pamphilj, on the hill behind the Vatican, offers a similar experience. These once splendid private gardens, which offer views out across the city, have deteriorated into a huge wild park in the best traditions of Repton and Capability Brown.

Like the Borghese Gardens, Madrid's Retiro Gardens were once the grounds of a palace, in this case one built in the 17th century for Philip IV, and subsequently destroyed. The park is well kept, with flower beds, tree-lined avenues, groves and monuments, and rich in diversions, from cafés and boat rentals on the large artificial lake, El Estanque, to the band concerts and puppet shows that are given on spring and summer weekends.

Awaiting an audience at Speakers' Corner.



Waiting for business in Luxembourg Garden.

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NYSE Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Bnk-Ams	36254	1956	1876	1916	+ 16			
AT&T	36254	2156	2116	2159	+ 16			
Amoco	18254	1056	1026	1056	+ 16			
Unisys	18254	476	446	476	+ 16			
IBM	12454	1226	1206	1226	+ 16			
Motorola	10454	1056	1026	1056	+ 16			
K-Mart	10454	1056	1026	1056	+ 16			
General	10454	1056	1026	1056	+ 16			
Guilford	9554	1576	1546	1576	+ 16			
Box-It	8554	2126	2076	2126	+ 16			
GenCorp	8554	2126	2076	2126	+ 16			
Mobil	7554	706	676	706	+ 16			
Schlitz	7554	366	356	366	+ 16			

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Index	1245.24	1245.65	1245.25	1245.65	+ 16			
Trans	1105.50	1105.70	1105.50	1105.70	+ 16			
Comp	314.68	314.37	311.25	314.67	+ 16			

NYSE Index								
Previous	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Composite	104.71	103.56	103.99	104.25	+ 16			
Materials	104.71	103.56	103.99	104.25	+ 16			
Trans.	92.13	92.07	92.11	92.13	+ 16			
Utilities	92.13	92.07	92.07	92.21	+ 16			
Finance	98.15	97.82	98.03	98.15	+ 16			

Thursday's NYSE Closing								
Close	Prev.							
Advanced	285.26	285.20	285.20	285.26	+ 16			
Unchanged	245.26	245.20	245.20	245.26	+ 16			
Total Issues	322.18	322.12	322.12	322.18	+ 16			
New Highs	257.73	257.70	257.70	257.73	+ 16			
New Lows	254.05	254.02	254.02	254.05	+ 16			

AMEX Diaries								
Close	Prev.							
Composite	278.76	278.50	278.50	278.76	+ 16			
Industrials	248.52	248.25	248.25	248.52	+ 16			
BAT	272.5	272.4	272.4	272.5	+ 16			
GAT	202	199.5	199.5	202	+ 16			
AM Int'l	194.5	194.2	194.2	194.5	+ 16			
AT&T	164.5	164.2	164.2	164.5	+ 16			
Int'l'l'n	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.5	+ 16			
Dimon	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.8	+ 16			
TexAir	107.8	107.5	107.5	107.8	+ 16			
Dynamic	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.5	+ 16			

NASDAQ Index								
Close	Prev.							
Composite	278.76	278.50	278.50	278.76	+ 16			
Industrials	248.52	248.25	248.25	248.52	+ 16			
Trans.	222.18	222.12	222.12	222.18	+ 16			
Utilities	227.73	227.70	227.70	227.73	+ 16			
Finance	227.73	227.70	227.70	227.73	+ 16			
Finance	227.73	227.70	227.70	227.73	+ 16			
Finance	227.73	227.70	227.70	227.73	+ 16			
Finance	227.73	227.70	227.70	227.73	+ 16			

AMEX Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
WmB	4385	1956	1926	1956	+ 16			
Dom	4185	1926	1926	1926	+ 16			
AT&T	272.5	272.4	272.4	272.5	+ 16			
GAT	202	199.5	199.5	202	+ 16			
AM Int'l	194.5	194.2	194.2	194.5	+ 16			
AT&T	164.5	164.2	164.2	164.5	+ 16			
Int'l'l'n	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.5	+ 16			
Dimon	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.8	+ 16			
TexAir	107.8	107.5	107.5	107.8	+ 16			
Dynamic	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.5	+ 16			

Dow Jones Bond Averages								
Prev.	Close	Today	Note					
Bonds	72.77	72.85	72.85					
Utilities	72.25	72.30	72.30					
Industrials	72.20	72.25	72.25					

NYSE Diaries								
Close	Prev.							
Advanced	104.71	103.56	103.99	104.25	+ 16			
Unchanged	245.26	245.20	245.20	245.26	+ 16			
Total Issues	322.18	322.12	322.12	322.18	+ 16			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								

TECHNOLOGY

In Quest of a Moneymaker, U.S. Firms Offer PCB Tests

By STUART DIAMOND

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To a growing number of companies, PCBs are not a toxic waste problem, but a source of new business. As the federal government tightens disposal rules, a growing industry of PCB detectors, disposers and substitutes is emerging.

At least 30 companies make equipment to find, destroy or replace PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls. They include giants such as General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., and smaller enterprises, such as PPM Inc. in Tucker, Georgia, a company that takes it name from the phrase parts per million. Nearly all of them sell new technology.

Millions of electric transformers, capacitors, appliances and yards of soil containing PCBs must be found and safely discarded over the next 10 to 20 years. Estimates of total potential revenues range into the billions of dollars. Said Narain Hingorani, PCB programs director at the Electric Power Research Institute, which is funded by the electric utility industry, "The institute has spurred various new PCB technologies and licensed one of its own products to detect PCBs cheaply."

PCBs are extremely widespread. They have been found in the Arctic snows, in human breast milk, in many coastal fish and in the flesh of living creatures throughout the world.

First sold in 1929, PCBs, cousins to the insecticide DDT, have been used as stabilizers in printing inks, paints, plastics, adhesives; as lubricants; as insulators and coolants in electrical equipment; and as fire retardants. About 500 million pounds (227 million kilograms) of PCBs have been discarded; another 750 million pounds still exist in electrical equipment such as ballasts contained in fluorescent light fixtures.

PCB manufacture was banned in the United States in 1976, after it was found that the chemical can cause cancer in experimental animals and liver damage and skin problems in humans.

BY Oct. 1 of this year, PCB-laden electrical equipment must be removed from food areas and by Oct. 1, 1988, 1.5 million electrical capacitors must be replaced. Many utilities, such as Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, are voluntary replacing most or all of their PCB-laden equipment: PCB leaks and fires cost millions of dollars a year to clean up.

About 150,000 transformers are known to contain large amounts of PCBs. In addition, about 10 percent of the 35 million sizable transformers and a third of the 8 million nonapplicable capacitors are believed to contain lesser but significant amounts of PCBs in mineral oil.

Finding them by time-consuming lab sampling tests costs up to \$100 each. The electric research institute last year developed a disposable \$4 pocket-size test kit, Clor-O-Nil, that can provide an on-site answer in five minutes by testing for chlorine. It was licensed to Dexsil Corp. of Hamden, Connecticut.

Horiba Instruments Inc. in Irvine, Calif., sells a \$25,000 X-ray fluorescent machine that gives results in less than five minutes. S-Cubed of San Diego, California, has a \$20,000 portable tester that gives quick readings of soil contamination after a leak.

The traditional disposal method is landfill, but there are only nine federally-approved PCB dumps.

Union Carbide Corp. of Danbury, Connecticut, and McGraw-Edison Co. of Rolling Meadows, Illinois, have jointly developed a proprietary chemical method that flushes PCBs out of the insides of transformers, filled largely or totally with PCBs.

Last week, four transformers in a pilot program met Federal standards for PCB-free equipment, said David M. Reilly, general manager of the joint venture, called Unisys, of Columbus, Ohio.

For mineral-oil transformers faced with smaller amounts of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 11, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	Canada	Germany	Japan	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.06	4.318	11.14	5.64	5.64	3.06
Bremen/Bremen	32.44	42.45	10.965	21.45	21.45	32.44
Frankfurt	3.10	4.25	22.745	7.562	6.675	3.10
London (b)	1.24	—	3.82	11.72	2.455	1.24
Milan	1,933.00	2,472.50	35.95	20.57	50.42	1,933.00
New York (c)	—	—	1.20	1.20	1.20	—
Tokyo	8.4625	11.6765	1.2624	—	—	8.4625
Urich	2.025	3.2316	8.25	27.64	18.145	2.025
ECU	0.7913	0.584	2.2399	4.8246	4.7448	0.7913
ESB	0.988641	0.86125	0.8648	0.9355	1.0051	0.988641

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1) Units of \$100 (a) Units of \$100 (c) Units of \$10,000

Sources: Banque des Belges (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (dinar, riyal, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 11

	D-Mark	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1M.	8.75 - 8.85	5.5% - 5.7%	5.5%	13 - 13.5%	10.5% - 10.7%	9% - 9.5%
2M.	8.85 - 8.95	5.5% - 5.7%	5.5%	12.75 - 13%	10.5% - 10.7%	9% - 9.5%
3M.	8.95 - 9.05	5.5% - 5.7%	5.5%	12.75 - 13%	10.5% - 10.7%	9% - 9.5%
4M.	9.05 - 9.15	5.5% - 5.7%	5.5%	12.75 - 13%	10.5% - 10.7%	9% - 9.5%
1Y.	9.15 - 9.35	5.5% - 5.7%	5.5%	12.75 - 13%	10.5% - 10.7%	9% - 9.5%

Interest rates applicable to Eurobank deposits of \$1 million minimum (not equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., SF, Pound, FF; Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Asian Dollar Rates

April 11

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	1 year
1 mo.	8.4% - 8.5%	8.5% - 8.7%	8.7% - 8.9%	8.9% - 9.1%	9.1% - 9.3%

Interest rates

	United States	U.K.	France	Germany	Japan
Discount Rate	8.45%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Federal Funds	8.45%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Prime Rate	8.45%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Broker Loan Rate	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Commercial Paper, 30-180 days	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Short-Term Treasury Bills	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%
6-month Treasury Bills	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%
CD's 30-90 days	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%
CD's 60-90 days	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%

	United States	U.K.	France	Germany	Japan
West Germany	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Overnight Rate	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
One Month Interbank	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
2-month Interbank	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
4-month Interbank	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25

	United States	U.K.	France	Germany	Japan
Intervention Rate	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
Call Money	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
One-month Interbank	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
3-month Interbank	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
6-month Interbank	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Source: Reuters.

Gold Prices

April 11

A.M. P.M. Close

Prev. Prev.

13-14% 13-14%

13-14% 13-14%

13-14% 13-14%

13-14% 13-14%

13-14% 13-14%

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bid Is Rejected
By Zellerbach

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s board of directors has rejected a \$307.5-million takeover bid from Sir James Goldsmith, the company announced Thursday.

The board recommended that shareholders decline Sir James' \$42.50-per-share offer for common stock, saying that the long-term value of the shares is about \$60. At 3 P.M. Thursday, the stock listed at \$42.50, up 67 cents, or the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that Crown Zellerbach might be seeking a higher bidder who might be more acceptable to management. Sir James is believed to want Crown Zellerbach so he can sell off some of it at a profit.

Burman Says '84 Profit Rose

Reuters

LONDON — Burman Oil PLC reported Thursday a 7.8-percent increase in pretax profit for 1984, to £70 million (\$84 million) from £64.9 million in 1983. Volume rose about 8 percent, to £1.72 billion from £1.58 billion.

Contributors to the profit included lubricants and fuels at £68.8 million before interest and tax, up 31 percent from £49.2 million in 1983, and specialty chemicals at £7.4 million, up 34 percent from £5.5 million. However, shipping's profit fell 6 percent, to £3.3 million from the year-earlier £6.9 million. Profit from exploration and production, after petroleum-revenue tax, fell 31 percent, to £13.4 million, from £19.3 million.

The company said it is investigating expansion possibilities at its Castro and specialty-chemicals operations. Divestitures in 1984 eliminated some losers, the company said.

Burman said a restructuring program would continue, although the group was in a better strategic, financial and operating position at the start of 1985 than at any time since the early 1970s.

The spokesman said the fuselage was modified after Japan's C-1 military transport and that its four FJR-710 engines were developed by the Industrial Science and Technology agency.

Japan Unveils
New Airliner

Reuters

GIFU, Japan — Japan unveiled Thursday an experimental airliner capable of using airports with runways too short for normal commercial planes.

A spokesman for the \$76.4-million project said the plane, named Asuka, would begin test flights later this year. He said the plane needed only 700 meters (2,300 feet) for takeoff, compared with about twice that for other airliners. It is to carry more than 100 people and be quieter than other jets its size, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the fuselage was modified after Japan's C-1 military transport and that its four FJR-710 engines were developed by the Industrial Science and Technology agency.

Forceful
Leader

(Continued from Page 11) den. "Walter really took my mind out of the union as I had known it in the shop and put it on a much broader social plane: civil rights, political and international affairs," Mr. White said.

Within a year, Mr. White, now 25, became a full-time organizer for the union's Canadian committee in Toronto.

In 1978, he became the UAW's Canadian director and soon began to show signs of independence from the U.S. union.

Last December, with the union's Canadian and American branches irritated with each other, Mr. White presented the union with demands he knew it would not accept: independent control over Canadian bargaining and strikes, plus guaranteed access to the strike fund. The UAW executive board rejected the demands, 24 to 1. Mr. White cast the negative vote.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

DEC Forms European Board

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Digital Equipment Corp., the U.S. computer maker, said it is forming a European board of directors.

"With Europe playing a larger role in our overall operations it is particularly important that Digital as a whole becomes more aware and sensitive of the issues and concerns that are unique to individual European countries," said Kenneth H. Olsen, Digital's president and founder.

The board, appointed for a two-year term, will be made up of eight DEC vice presidents and will be chaired by Jean-Claude Peterschmitt.

Other members are Pier-Carlo Falotti, president for Europe; Don K. Busiek, corporate software services; William C. Hanson, corporate systems manufacturing; Winston R. Hindle Jr., corporate operations; Jeffrey C. Kahl, corporate low-end systems and technology; James M. Osterhoff, corporate finance, and Peter J. Smith, corporate

rate computer-aided engineering and manufacturing.

Texaco Inc. said M. Kendall Lancaster has been named president and resident director of Texaco Saudi Inc. Mr. Lancaster moves to Riyadh from Harrison, New York, where he was eastern regional sales manager for Texaco Chemical Co. He succeeds Kenneth T. Henn, who was transferred to Lagos as managing director of Texaco Nigeria Ltd.

Financière Credit Suisse-First Boston said Robert Strelbel has resigned as a member of the group executive board and chairman of two units, CSFB Securities and Valeurs White Well SA. The bank, jointly owned by Credit Suisse and First Boston Corp., said Mr. Strelbel would pursue a career in private banking. Oswald Grubel, currently chief executive of CSFB Securities, was named chairman of both units and is to be nominated to the group executive board.

Spencer Stuart & Associates Ltd. has appointed Eric K.H. Sim as vice president in its Singapore office.

He joins Spencer Stuart, an executive search firm, from the post of general manager and chief executive of United Merchant Bank Ltd., a Singapore-based unit of United Overseas Bank.

General Foods Corp. has appointed Sylvester T. Hinkes, general manager of Hag FG AG, a West German subsidiary, as a corporate vice president. General Foods is based in White Plains, New York.

American Express Co. has named Hugh Freiburg vice president and general manager of travel-related services for its Southeast Asia region. He moves to Singapore from his post as vice president and general manager for consumer financial services in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. has appointed Yasushi Sakashita to head its London branch, succeeding Toshiro Danino, who is returning to Tokyo. Mr. Sakashita previously was general manager of the bank's international finance division, based in Tokyo.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of Toronto has opened a new trust subsidiary in Guernsey. The new unit, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Channel Islands) Ltd., is headed by Keith Betts, who previously was with Guinness Mahon Guernsey Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International in London said Tony Churchill has joined its research department as a senior chemical analyst, responsible for coverage of the major U.K. and European chemical companies as well as the European operations of major U.S. chemical companies. For the past six years, he has followed the European chemical industry from London for Kidder Peabody.

VW Board Proposes
To Restore Dividend

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagenwerk AG said Thursday that its supervisory board has proposed restoring a 5-Deutsche-mark (\$1.60) dividend on 1984 results after omitting dividend payments for 1982 and 1983.

VW's last payment, on 1981 results, was also 5 DM per share.

Issuer/Mkt. Coupon Next Bid Ask

Issuer/Mkt.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Res Bk Dallas 97	1/2	100.99	100.99
Res Bk Scotland 97/4	1/2	100.91	100.91
Scot Inv Fund 88	1/2	100.00	100.00
Scot Inv Fund 89	1/2	100.00	100.00
Scot Inv Fund 90	1/2	100.00	100.00
Scot Inv Fund 91	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 92	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 93	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 94	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 95	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 96	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 97	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 98	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 99	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 00	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 01	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 02	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 03	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 04	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 05	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 06	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 07	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 08	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 09	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 10	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 11	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 12	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 13	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 14	1/2	100.25	100.50
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Scot Inv Fund 72	1/2	100.25	100.50
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Scot Inv Fund 77	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 78	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 79	1/2	100.25	100.50
Scot Inv Fund 80	1/2	100.25	100.50</

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the notionalwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Quot. Chge

A

	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chge
714 25% ADI	12	12	24								
1414 2% ALI	12	12	24								
2224 12% AMCN	12	12	24								
781 5% ALI Fd	5.00	4.8	18								
9 5% ALICO	12	12	18								
1414 2% ALICO	12	12	18								
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BOOKS

THE WAR DIARIES OF
JEAN-PAUL SARTRE:
November 1939-March 1940

By Jean-Paul Sartre. Translated by Quintin Hoare. 366 pp. \$17.95.
Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert R. Lottman

HERE are diaries and diaries. André Gide's is a collection of set pieces, and segments of these private reflections (containing precious little of his private life) were delivered regularly to the press in the last dozen years of his life. Jean-Paul Sartre's diary was for Sartre first of all, thus closer to his deeper concerns — his career, what people thought of him, the women in his life. He confesses that he used to hate diaries. But now, when one is in the process of changing one's life like a snake sloughing its skin, one can look at that dead skin . . . and take one's bearings. After the war I shall no longer keep this diary, or if I do I shall no longer speak about myself in it."

A word about that title, "War Diaries." The French original translates as "Phony War Diaries," referring to the period between the declaration of belligerency in September 1939 and the launching of Germany's blitz against France's northeast border in May of the following year. It was a time of considerable tranquility. Five miles behind the front, Sartre has the leisure to produce considerable quantities of prose. He is working on a novel, planning a major work of philosophy, and also turning out reams of this phony-war diary, for the 358 pages which have been found reproduced only five out of 14 (or more) numbered notebooks, the others having been lost on a train. Sartre is also reading a lot. In the first two months of war he has read or reread 19 books. He gives us the list, and we find that it includes Kafka's "The Castle" and "The Trial," Gide's hefty "Journal," and half the plays of Shakespeare.

The Sartre we meet in these pages is already a ripe 34. He has published a novel, "Nausea," a small book of stories, "The Wall," a philosophical essay whose title could be translated as "Outline of a Theory of Emotions"; mainly he's a teacher of philosophy. He is not yet a famous writer, but before the war is over he will create the works that made his reputation, "Being and Nothingness," his major philosophical statement, and his first produced

plays, "The Flies" and "No Exit" (which German soldiers in Paris, and German critics, were to have the opportunity to applaud before we did).

Sartre had been called up at the beginning of September 1939. He is in Alsace when we find him in mid-November in the opening pages of this book. When he isn't reading or writing he is a soldier in the meteorological service. After we leave him — when the notebook breaks off in March — he'll go to Paris, where his philosophical essay "L'Imaginaire" is being published, to receive a literary prize for "The Wall." Shortly after that the Germans will sweep down from the Ardennes and Paris will fall.

These "War Diaries," which appeared in French in 1983, three years after Sartre's death, breach his intimacy for the first time. (His autobiographical "The Words" was revelatory — but written for publication.) He discusses his relationship with friends, with lover and friend Simone de Beauvoir, with his army comrades. There are some painful passages in the tradition of confessional literature — on his ugliness, and how he sought to deal with it by associating with beauty (beautiful girls as well as beauty in art). Funny moments too, as when he tries to cope with the dilemma of becoming a great man who must stay aloof, even from women, while realizing that "women certainly weren't running after me, indeed it was I who was running after them." He would tell a young lady whose conquest he had just made not to infringe on his freedom. "But within a short space of time . . . I'd make her a gift of that precious freedom." His weight problem: "Every four or five months, I look at my stomach in a mirror and get unhappy." And so we are given what might be called the existential diet: "If I crack down on myself a bit roughly I have the impression of being my own master, hence free."

What we do not find in these notebooks, not even in embryo, is the political Sartre of the postwar decade. For, as astonishing as this may seem to readers who recall Sartre's public presence in the 1950s and '60s, neither the outbreak of war nor the troubled years which had preceded it — years which saw the rise of Hitler, the Spanish Civil War, the anti-Fascist commitment of Sartre's friends in Paris — had moved Sartre much. We know from Simone de Beauvoir's memoirs just how passive the Sartre-Beauvoir couple had been in the Popular Front years. Now, in this diary he offers an imaginary reply to a critic who suggests that he might abandon literature for philosophy or "social preaching": there's no danger of that! "I feel no solidarity with anything, not even with myself." But if he has no social passion, if he lives out side his class and time, he doesn't necessarily admire this side of his character, he'd like to change. We know that Sartre did get out of his armchair during the German occupation; he tried to get an intellectual resistance movement going, but in the face of indifference he gave it up. He ended the war contributing articles to the underground press, while making a reputation and possibly some money in German Paris. True political engagement would come later, often courageous, sometimes terribly wrongheaded, as when he moved toward the Stalinists at the very moment they were becoming ashamed of Stalinism.

Herbert R. Lottman, author of "Albert Camus: A Biography," "The Left Bank" and "Petrushka: Hero or Traitor," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FAVORABLE vulnerability provokes eccentric bids, and East's weak two-bid on the diagramed deal certainly comes under that heading. North had to consider slam possibilities when his take-out double produced a spade bid on South. The South hand was clearly weak, but some distribution strength was possible.

Against five spades, West led the singleton heart ten. South now knew that East had opened a weak two-bid with a suit that was both weaker and shorter than the textbooks would recommend. It was un-

likely that this gambit would be attempted with a balanced hand, so he drew the right conclusion in the trump suit. After winning the heart ten and leading to the spade king, he led a slow spade to his jack.

.

This could well have been

wrong. East might have pro-

duced the trump queen and

given his partner a heart ruff.

But the inference proved valid.

West won with the spade

queen and shifted to dia-

monds.

Against five spades, West

led the singleton heart ten.

South now knew that East

had opened a weak two-bid with a

suit that was both weaker and

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This could well have been

wrong. East might have pro-

duced the trump queen and

given his partner a heart ruff.

But the inference proved valid.

West won with the spade

queen and shifted to dia-

monds.

South won with the ace, led

to his club queen and played

the trump eight. The marked

finesse against the nine al-

lowed him to draw trumps,

and he could then take the

obligatory heart finesse. He now had 11 tricks, and surrendered a diamond at the finish.

NORTH

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q A 10

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q K 8

WEST

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 7 5 4

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 7 5 2

EAST

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 6 5 4 3

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 6 4 3 2

SOUTH

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 5 3 2

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 5 2 1

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 5 1 0

♦ ♠ ♣ ♦

Q 4 3 2 1

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Q 4 3 2 1

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SPORTS

JPI in 115

Show Strikes Out 11 As Padres Nip Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

s" and "No Exit" (which German critics opportunity to applaud before it. He is in Alsace when he member in the opening pages he isn't reading or writing meteorological reports when the notebook breaks. "I go to Paris, where he plays literary prize for after that the Germans and Paris

Diaries", which appeared three years after Sartre's death. "The Words" was removed for publication. He discovered some painful passages in how he sought to deal with a beauty (beautiful girls etc.). Many moments of torture with the dilemma of being he must stay alone, even realizing that "woman can't after me, indeed it was after them." He would not conquer his freedom. But while he sought his freedom, he might be called the "I" of the man double. His weighty five months, I look a mirror and get unhappy."

Dodgers 5, Astros 4.

In Los Angeles, Steve Howe simply "said a little prayer and went to bed."

Liverpool, Juventus Win In Soccer

United Press International

LONDON — Title-holder Liverpool and powerful Juventus scored comfortable first-leg home victories in the European Champions' Soccer Cup on Wednesday night to pave the way for a probable second consecutive English-Italian final.

Liverpool, which edged Roma on penalties to win last year's crown for the fourth time in eight years, defeated Panathinaikos of Greece, 4-0, while Juventus beat Bordeaux of France, 3-0, in their semifinal in Turin.

Burnton, Liverpool's Merseyside neighbor, did well in the Cup-Winners Cup, holding Bayern Munich to a goalless draw in West Germany and Rapid Vienna defeated visiting Moscow Dynamo, 3-1.

The UEFA Cup saw Vidoton of Hungary score a 3-1 victory at home over Zeleznici Sarajevo of Yugoslavia and Inter-Milan defeat Real Madrid, 2-0.

The second leg matches in all three competitions will be played in two weeks.

Ian Rush, the leading scorer in Europe last season, spearheaded Liverpool's success with two goals in 60 seconds.

The Welsh international, who scored a second-round hat-trick against Benfica of Portugal, struck in the 48th and 49th minutes after Scotsman John Wark had opened Liverpool's scoring 10 minutes before the interval with his 23rd goal for the club.

Jim Beglin, debuting in European competition, then headed home Liverpool's fourth goal in the 80th minute to give the champions an almost insurmountable lead.

Juventus provided a polished display of attacking soccer to overpower Bordeaux, which never looked like testing the Italians.

Michel Platini was the creative genius driving Juventus and the French national team captain capped a brilliant display by completing the scoring 17 minutes from the end.

war," he said after getting a save in his first appearance in the major leagues in more than a year.

Howe, who was suspended because of cocaine use, had not pitched in the majors since September 1983. In addition to the suspension, he had undergone elbow surgery last winter.

Howe came in in the bottom of the ninth after Houston had scored once and had a runner on first with two outs. On Howe's first pitch, Jose Cruz lined out to center field to end the game.

Jerry Reuss, who owns a 20-10 record against Houston, had helped himself with a two-run single in the sixth inning and took a five-batter and a 3-0 lead into the eighth. But he left after giving up two more hits that inning and Ken Howell threw a wild pitch, allowing one run to score. Alan Ashby's two-run single made it 5-3.

In the ninth, Kevin Bass drew a leadoff walk, then scored on a sacrifice fly by Phil Garner before Howe came in and retired Cruz, Houston's cleanup hitter.

Expos 4, Reds 1.

In Cincinnati, Bill Gullickson, who had lost five straight April decisions since 1983, pitched seven strong innings, allowing four hits, and singled in a run for Montreal.

Hubic Brooks, acquired from the New York Mets in the big trade for Gary Carter, drove in three runs with two singles and a sacrifice fly and teammate Tim Raines contributed two singles and a triple and stole two bases.

The Reds' player-manager, Pete Rose, singled and had a run-scoring ground out in four at bats. The hit raised his career total to 4,100. Blue Jays 1, Royals 0.

In Toronto, in the American League, Bill Caudill, the relief pitcher acquired in a trade and signed for \$3 million over five years, pitched out of jams in the seventh, eighth and ninth innings for the victory and Gary Lavelle, acquired in another deal, worked a perfect 10th.

Bob Toronto starter Doyle Alexander and Kansas City starter Danny Jackson pitched well enough to win. Jackson went nine innings and gave up five hits without walking a batter; Alexander allowed five hits before Caudill relieved in the seventh with runners on first and third and two outs and got Cruz Conception on a fly ball.

In the 10th, Toronto's Willie Upshaw led off with a single and was sacrificed to third. One out later, Tony Fernandez hit a sharp grounder to short that Conception fielded. Fernandez barely beat Conception's throw to first while Upshaw dashed home just ahead of the thrower.

Earlier, the Royals said relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry and center fielder Willie Wilson have signed contracts that should bind them to the team for the rest of their careers.

Orioles 7, Rangers 1

In Baltimore, Fred Lynn, the \$6.8-million free agent, got his first two hits for the Orioles while Mike Boddicker, the American League's only 20-game winner last season, went six innings for the victory.

Lynn singled twice during a six-run fourth inning, his second hit driving in two runs. Rick Dempsey hit a two-run single in the fourth.

Baltimore shortstop Cal Ripken, who has played every inning of 444 straight games, sprained his left ankle.

Red Sox 8, Indians 1

In his team's first four runs with two homers and Kirk Gibson accounted for the final three runs with a home run.

Dan Petry, 18-8 last season, scattered four hits over six innings before Aurelio Lopez pitched three perfect innings for a save.

Red Sox 14, Royals 8

In Boston, Tony Armas and Wade Boggs each drove in three runs and Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer as New York was routed.

Red Sox 14, Indians 1

During an attempted pickup and may miss Friday night's contest against Toronto.

Tigers 8, Indians 1

In Detroit, Lou Whitaker drove in his team's first four runs with two homers and Kirk Gibson accounted for the final three runs with a home run.

Dan Petry, 18-8 last season, scattered four hits over six innings before Aurelio Lopez pitched three perfect innings for a save.

Red Sox 14, Indians 1

Evans 14, Indians 1

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OBSERVER

Taxing Conversation

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I can't stand people who say they're paying too much tax. People like Pippleburg. "You wouldn't believe the taxes I paid last year," Pippleburg said, starting a conversation he expected to earn him some dampened sympathy.

"True," I said.

He mentioned a figure that infuriated me. It was almost as much as my entire income for last year.

For the first time it occurred to me that I had overrated Pippleburg as a human being.

"So you think you're being taxed pretty heavily?" I asked, and without giving him a chance to whine a reply, said, "A lot of guys buried on Omaha Beach might say those people have paid a lot more to their country than you have, Pippleburg."

Sure it was a cheap shot, but Pippleburg had it coming for making so much more money than I did, then coming to me for sympathy about the tax gouge.

I can't stand people who boast about how little they're paying in taxes, either. People like Culdecker. Culdecker never comes right out and says, "You wouldn't believe how infinitesimally tiny my tax bill is this year."

That's not his way. He wants to be praised, but he wants you to lay the praise on him voluntarily. So he starts with a question:

"Did you get all your income sheltered from those sharks this year?"

□

Culdecker knows very well I didn't get any of my income sheltered, because he knows the kind of income I have.

Even though I know Culdecker knows this, I am ashamed to admit it aloud. Having income that can't be sheltered makes you look so stupid nowadays.

Instead of admitting to this dumbness, which I know Culdecker has detected in me, I change the subject with a question:

"How's your own sheltering operation working out this year, pal?"

"Best ever," he says. "My entire tax bill — federal, state, county, city, precinct and block — comes to only 43 cents."

Now he expects me to praise him, to slap my forehead in amaze-

ment and cry, "Wow! Talk about tax smarts!"

Silently I shriek to Heaven:

"Justice is a mockery when I have to pay out every last cent in taxes so El Cheapo here can swagger across life's stage crowing of his triumphs at the finagle's art."

I don't dare speak this way to Culdecker, though. Instead, I have to be satisfied by poisoning him with envy.

So slyly I say:

"When you and I, Culdecker, are hauling down a fabulous income like Pippleburg's, we will not have to waste our lives mastering the tax-chiseler's sterile skill. Then, like Pippleburg, we will tell the tax collector to go ahead and take 60, 70, 80 percent, for there will still be plenty left over to wallow in."

Sure this is a rotten thing to do. Now Culdecker will despite Pippleburg for making so much money that he doesn't bother with tax shelters. But Pippleburg deserves it for making so much more money than I do.

□

Then there are people like Higgleby. He's always trying to worm it out of you how much you pay in taxes. He says things like, "I hardly pay to go on living, does it, what with these awful taxes."

Higgleby is trying to get you to tell him what your tax bite is he will be able to judge your character.

If you are paying a lot more than he is, he will conclude either (a) that you are stupid because you have a hopeless amount of unsheltered income, or (b) that you are making a lot more income than he is and, therefore, can only be blackshaming your boss.

If you are paying less than he is, he will conclude either (a) that you are an unpatriotic cheapskate too selfish to pay a fair share of your country's bills, or (b) that you are earning a lot less than he is and, therefore, must be an incompetent not worth his time or attention.

If you want to keep Higgleby for a friend — and after your experience with Pippleburg and Culdecker you probably need all the friends you can find — stay man about your taxes. Remember, as your government neither weeps nor applauds, but only judges cruelly, so will it be with those you thought might love you.

New York Times Service

Liberace: Still the High Poobah of Glitz

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Sure, Liberace could get by with chunky rhinestones. But he doesn't. Liberace uses the finest rhinestones available in the world today, multifaceted, hand-cut Austrian rhinestones. "I only use the best of everything," Liberace explained. "People know a phony."

There were those who suggested that New Yorkers might just be a little too sophisticated for Liberace, and a couple of them may very well be, but more than 103,000 people purchased tickets in advance to see the Lord High Poobah of Glitz at Radio City Music Hall during a 17-day engagement, which began April 4. It is a ticket sales record for Radio City. Some people are attending as part of a package deal that includes dinner at Mama Leone's, but probably not Walter Cronkite, Christopher Walken, the cast of the TV comedy show, "Saturday Night Live," and other luminaries who attended the opening.

The older people like the warm, sentimental personal touch," said Liberace, between rehearsal kicks with the Rockettes, "and the young audiences love the crazy clothes. It reminds them of rock stars. Kids like glitz."

To watch preparations for Liberace's show was to worry about Austria's economy — an entire nation so dependent on one man. One of the four cars used in his show is covered with perhaps hundreds of thousands of Austrian rhinestones, as is one of the pianos. As for his wardrobe, ticket holders might want to learn the early warning signs of return damage.

Liberace opens in a cape of silvery plum lame festooned with waves of shimmering multicolored sequins. That's the lining. The outside? Don't ask, but it includes an eight-foot train of pink feathers. Under the cape is a suit that makes Liberace appear as if he had been dipped in glue and rolled through the precious stones department at a K mart discount store. The baubles, bangles and bright shiny busts are literally set on top of each other.

Advances in technology since Liberace began back in the 1940s have given him even greater flamboyance capability, with "Dancing Waters" being the primary example. The device appears to be a Palm Springs-size lawn sprinkler, 40 feet by 15 feet (12 by 4.6 meters), with 1,100 jets spurting colored waters that dance to Strauss waltzes played on a revolving piano by Liberace. Don't worry, he can play Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 in four minutes, "by cutting out the dull parts."

It takes some doing to create a splash in New York, but Liberace has. Aides working for him in New York sometimes wish the frenetic 65-year-old would get out of town so they could get some rest.

Since arriving, Liberace has been seen here, there and everywhere, appearing on almost every known talk show, showing up on "Saturday Night Live," dancing with some Rockettes at a professional wrestling match, stopping in at the Rolls-Royce dealer to talk valve jobs and mink carpeting, buying a gold-plated shovel at Tiffany's (for ground-breaking ceremonies at a bigger and better Liberace Museum in Las Vegas), shopping for groceries and plastic food containers at the Pathmark.

Liberace, possibly for human habitation, Liberace smartly leaves one finger on each hand open to avoid ringlock.

Liberace is staying in the model apartment at Trump Tower even though the place is a tad subdued for his tastes — certainly compared with his home in Las Vegas, with the Sistine Chapel ceiling reproduction that includes the likeness of Liberace. Liberace is going to buy a condominium from Donald Trump, whom he describes as "a smart man who has a feel for what is going on."

Liberace is more popular than ever, and hazards a guess why: "This is an age of glitter and flamboyance. People like Cyndi Lauper realize this. She is smart. She knows the flashier looking you are the better. Prince is smart."

A rock promoter backstage at the wrestling

The Associated Press
Liberace aglow: To shake his hand is to flirt with laceration.

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Liberace is more popular than ever, and hazards a guess why: "This is an age of glitter and flamboyance. People like Cyndi Lauper realize this. She is smart. She knows the flashier looking you are the better. Prince is smart."

A rock promoter backstage at the wrestling

spectacular, which featured appearances by Liberace, Muhammad Ali, Billy Martin and Mr. Spoke reverently of Liberace that includes the likeness of Liberace. Liberace is going to buy a condominium from Donald Trump, whom he describes as "a smart man who has a feel for what is going on."

PEOPLE

Shaggy Unicorn Story

Suspiciously shaggy and a little on the short side, those new circus animals advertised in New York by the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus may look like unicorns but they smell like goats — which is what unwhimsical government scientists say they are. The animals appear in an act known as the "Spectacular." Dr. Gerald Toms, chief of the U. S. Agriculture Department's New York veterinary office, said Wednesday that an unannounced inspection of the animals at the circus Tuesday night determined they are indeed goats.

"Genetically they're goats," Toms said. "But if you want to surrender to whimsy, then they're unicorns."

Surgeons probably had moved the goats' horns from the sides of their heads to the middle of the foreheads when they were kids. The horns fused and grew to full size, making the animals resemble the single-horned-like creature of legend.

The circus, however, refuses to call the creatures goats and asked the public to believe in the unbelievable, running a full-page advertisement in The New York Times to defend its star attraction.

In the style of the legend of the gullible French singer and composer ("What Now My Love," "Let It Be Me"), finds it annoying to perform on stage because it is difficult to see and be seen by the audience.

When he performs at the Kennedy Center in Washington Monday he will be playing a piano he has constructed to resolve that problem. The new piano that he has brought from France is made of clear plexiglass, with sparkling gold fittings,

Gilbert Bécaud, the French singer and composer ("What Now My Love," "Let It Be Me"), finds it annoying to perform on stage because it is difficult to see and be seen by the audience.

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Larry Collins' latest novel "Fortitude" is now the best-selling novel in France on lists in the Express, Elle and France-Soir. According to Editions Robert Laffont, John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, John F. Kennedy, chairman of the foundation, said Caroline and John Kennedy, children of the slain president for whom the library is named, invited Reagan to the reception. Cullinan said other members of the Kennedy family would also attend, including Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Meanwhile the senator says he has less weight to throw around the Senate. Kennedy, whose pudginess made him the object of stinging commentaries and cartoons, says he has dropped 20 pounds — observers estimated last year that he

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